THE STAR FOR THE SUMMER. THE DAILY STAR will be mailed to persons who may be absent from the city during the summer at the rate of fifty cents per month.

THE rebel element in Turkey is in oreasing. -

For the present, at least, the people of Missouri are rid of that Constitutional Convention.

Ir will be several days before accurate returns from the Kentucky election can be published, but it is safe to estimate McCreary's majority at from 40,000 to 50,-

A NEW trial in the case of Theodore Tilton vs. Henry Ward Beecher is to be commenced the first Monday in September. Papers that propose to carry a full report, can now be making their arrangements accordingly.

REPORTS of the disasters caused by Sunday night's storm and the floods which followed it continue to reach us from every direction. On bottom lands the damage to crops is almost incalculable. Whole sections are submerged, and wheat, corn, oats, and in fact crops of all kinds which were the most promising of any for years will be almost a total loss. Railroad taacks and bridges have been washed away, houses, fences before experienced.

The remarks of the Gazette a day or two since, relating to the Buena Vista stone and the Chicago Custom-house, caused us to make inquiry after the facts connected with that subject. For explanation we were referred to the printed "statement of John M. Mueller to the President of the United States in regard to matters affecting his contract for stone for the Chicago Custom-house," which we were kindly permitted to take for examination.

It is a remarkable paper. A private citizen appeals directly to the President for the immediate exercise of his authority in arresting the misconduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, whose conduct he describes to be such as fullyjustifies him in seeking so unusual a method of relief.

The matter, as presented, lifts an in dividual grievance into a grievous public wrong. It is no longer a question between a contractor and the Department, but one involving the integrity of the head of that department of the Government, which, of all others, should be above repreach.

The country knows that Bristow thought Mullett swore too hard for a little man, and that Mullett thought that the Secretary was putting on too many airs; and that this difference of opinion resulted in a vacancy in the office of Supervising Architect, which was soon after filled by the son of Bisnop Potter, of New York. It is equally well known that the main business of this appointee of General Bristow was to show that the office had been heretofore filled by a mullet-bead.

As it was known that Chicago was a fast place, and that the ground on which it was built was originally very soft, it miliar with the facts, but he ought to reoccurred to the new Supervising Architect that the foundations of the great
tect that the foundations of the great
the foundations of the great
the foundation of the g building being erected there by the Goverament required looking after. He looked, and immediately the underpinning of the superintendent of the building gave way. He went out, and a General Holman went in. He felt a lively interest in a rival stone-quarry. Mr. Mueller tells the President, and immediately went to work pecking holes in the stones, and driving wedges to split the walls that Mullett vainly thought would stand as a monument to his genius through all time. Not only that, but he set all the Chicago reporters howling over the strange sights he pointed out to them, and to cry out for the destruction of the building, on which two millions had already been expended.

At this stage it appears that Ex-Mayor Medill thought he would examine the building for himself. He did so, and looking for a mountain he found a small mouse, and suggested to the Mayor that the Council ought to appoint a select committee of architects to examine and report. The suggestion was approved, the committee appointed, who made due examination and will report.

In the mean time, General Bristow had appointed a Commission, a New York triend of Potter's and a man who owns a quarry in Massachusetts, the slone from which he thought much more suitable for large buildings than that from the Buena Vista quarry. These form the Buena Vista quarry. These of Palmyra. two were personal enemies of Mullett, and the third member of the Commission |8 was General Smith, who, it seems, was

was like the examinations made by other good as that of the Grand Pacific Hotel commissions that have been sent out opposite, or the Palmer House, a few irom the Treasury Department at the squares off.

The minute report of the pile-driving public expense. They contented thempublic expense. They contented them-selves by a sojourn of a day or two at the Burnet House, taking a hack ride through the quarter where the distiller. through the quarter where the distilleries are located, and going back to Wash-

them to Washington and had them analyzed by the eminent chemist of the Smithsonian Institute, wno made a report of the analysis of the same, winding

"I am strongly of the opinion that it would not stand exposure, particularly to the action of frost. A few years exposure, in a climate of any severity, or in a locality like Pittsburg, where coal is largely consumed, would prove disas-trous to it. L. D. GALE, "Per W. M. MEW. Chemist, S. I."

Upon the report of this Commission, to gether with the accompanying report of the chemical analysis, Secretary Bristow ordered the work upon the Custom house permanently stopped, for which there seemed abundant reason at the time. It appears, however, that Mr. Farwell, the member of Congress from Chicago, visited Washington to urge the Secretary to reconsider his order and go on with the building, and that when he returned he reported the Secretary as truth of what that truthful man uttered saying: "We declared the Buena Vista stone rotten;" said he "looked with very little favor upon the Chicago architects." Referring to their report he said: "I shall read it; that is, if I get time."

Mr. Mueller may properly express his belief, that if the Secretary is so much occupied, the President will find time to read a report so important under the circumstances. The reading of that may, we hope, cause him to as carefully con sider the statement which Mr. Mueller submits to him, and in that connection inquire why the true report of Dr. Gale was suppressed, which so far from con demning the Buena Vista stone, comand barns destroyed, and the damage of mended it, while a fictitious one giving all descriptions, in this immediate sec- the true analysis made by the Doctor, tion, is beyond anything that was ever but expressing the very opposite conclusions (signed as above), was substituted instead.

It may be possible the Secretary was name of a man whose character for integrity and truthfulness is as well established as by his scientific reputation, to-gratify personal malice, is too serious matter to be permitted to pass unno-

We sincerely hope the fact may prove that the Secretary has acted upon the misrepresentations of the Commission, and that when fully advised of their extent, as he undoubtedly will be by Mr. Mueller's statement, he will grace-fully correct his error and reinstate himself in the good opinion of the hosts of friends he has in this city, but who can be friends no longer, if he persists in his effort to destroy an important branch of our business, and one in which every cit-izen takes pride. In addition to Mr. Mueller's statement,

which he must find time to fead, he should also be informed of what is patent to every one here having occasion to in-quire into the qualities of building ma-terial, that the Buena Vista stone has for fifty years been used in all (there are but few exceptions) the finest buildings of this city, and for color, finish and durability it is now preferred to all other stone; and that instead of crumbling it hardens with time. A notable proof of this quality appears in the Gano monument that was erected forty years ago in the old Baptist burying ground.

It was such a masterpiece of the sculptor's art, with each of its sides iljustiating a scripture scene, in which every figure was worthy the study of an artist, that it was a point of interest to strangers visiting the city. That monument, with all its elaborate and delicate figures, has been exposed to the action of the elements ever since, and it now stands an object of interest in Spring Grove Cemetery, to which place it was removed twenty years ago. It is not presumable that General Bristow is fa-Mew higher than Gilderoy's kite.

The Secretary ought also to be in-formed that the Buena Vista stone is a favorite in Onio; that it has been re-ferred to with great satisfaction in every Geological report, and until this fulmination from the Treasury Depart-ment not a doubt existed as to its eminent fitness for buildings of any size or description. That this estimate was not confined to this city nor to the State s evidenced from the fact that it has een extensively used in Boston, been extensively used in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Chicago, and other large cities, and also used in the con-struction of the Government buildings in Cairo, Omaha and this city.

The most elegant building in Chicago, the Chamber of Commerce, stands a liv-ing witness to contradict every asser-tion of the Commission. The Scoretary,

ing witness to contradict every asser-tion of the Commission. The Scoretary, if he should ever find time to look at the buildings in that city, will likely join in this conclusion, and also that the in-scription cut in a block of Buena Vista-stone in the building corner of Clark and Monroe streets, erected by our old townsman Wilson Nixon, will disprove all the conclusions expressed about the all the conclusions expressed about the capacity of the stone, of which that large block is built, to resist the action of extreme heat. It reads: "This is the only building that withstood the great fire of October 9, 187L" That block now stands, just as it did before the fire, the owne aving had the good taste to preserve i in the exact condition in which the firleft it, and that condition is such that it is with the greatest difficulty that a single stone can be found with the brand of

It is not surprising, therefore, that the stone was extensively used in that city afterwards, or that the Mayor, the of that accommodating disposition which unites with the majority.

business men, and the united press of that city, are demanding that the Custom-house shall be finished with the This Commission went to Chicago to investigate, and to the quarries to find cut all about the building and the character of the stone of which it was built. Their examination was searching. It was like the examinations made by other

deposit. Piles are very good. The city of Amsterdam is built on piles, but the city of New Orleans is built on flatboat

a foundation as the Commission was after, he drove his piles clean through, and afterwards contented himself by not going so near to the bottom of things, but to spread himself nearer the surface, as it appears Mullett did with the lounda-tion of the Chicago Custom-house.

There is another small consideration which should influence the Secretary, and that is, that he can save two millions of the treasure entrusted to his keeping by letting the work on the Customhouse go on to completion, as the citizens of Chicago desire.

Back out, General Bristow! back out, and take a fresh start. Do not let so little a fellow as Mullett drive you any longer. And as for the Commission, consider that its conclusion is no nearer correct than that of the learned "Pro-There is another small consideration

correct than that of the learned "Pro-fessor Brown, of Calevaras," in the cele-brated discussion, "That broke up our society upon the Stanislau," at the time it was getting at the foundation of a lot of bones submitted to the crucial ordeal of the scientific mind. The Secretary is familiar with the history of that affair as told by Truthful James, about the small reliance to be placed or the pretentiousness of pretended science when it contradicts common sense: "Then Brown he read a paper, and recon

structed there . From those same bones an animal that wa extremely rare.

And Jones then asked the chair for a suspension of the rules,

'Till he could prove that these same bones was one of his lost mules."

The Baby at Long Brauch. Besides the President's family the toris, and the new baby boy, son of Mrs. Sartoris, formerly Miss Neille Grant. The little fellow is thirteen days old now, and a Phouncer," if that means a now, and a roothner, it can means a fat healthy baby. A morning walk took me past the Grant cottage yesterday, and at the gateway was a nursemaid with a baby carriage, in which lay the President's grandson. The chubby little feilow was trying to swallow one of his tists, as is the habit of reckless in-

fants, and was closely scrutinizing its feet, which were sticking out in sight. It seemed to have known nothing about feet before that, and to be amazed fooled by his subordinates. If so, it is by the knowledge of their existence, an apology for his conduct; it not, the President had better not let his subordinate fool him. Such official abuse of the hould an accidental mixture occur, by the colors of ribbons, eyes, and stock-ings. This one was fat-cheeked, and had the usual bit of nose floating in the mid-die of his face. His eyes were grayish blue, and roguishly wide open. Hair was scarce on his head, what there was

was scarce on his nead, what there was on it being a yellowish fuz. Seriously considered, those who are interested in the subject may think of him as a healthy, large, handsome baby, with indications that he is going to loo like his mother, except that his hair and eyes will be like his father's. On this occasion he was daintily dresged in white, the lace trimming being worth, by a lady's estimate based on description, not less than two or three hundred dollars. He was in a rollicking good humor, kicking up his new found teet and poking his fist half out of sight in his mouth. The sun was just high enough to slant its rays into the carriage, making sainy spots on his ciothes and bare arms, and his wonderment was great at this new experience. Mrs. Sartoris sat at a win-dow in the lower story of the cottage, and watched her baby as it was trundled

to and iro on the walk.

The nurse was a middle-aged woman, wearing a white cap such as are worn by French bonnes. I asked her if the baby vas well. "Yes, sir, he is a very healthy child,"

she answered. "How's his disposition?"

"He's as good as he can be."
"Much like his grandpa?"
"I don't know, sir."

"Cry nights or daytimes?"
"Both, a little, but not much."
"What's his weight?" "He weighed ten pounds and a half, sir, when he was born, and I guess he ain't been weighed since; but he grows

Been named?"

"Not yet, We call him Baby and Dumpling."

It is said that the boy will be named

How He Won Her.

A young couple were occupying a rus tic seat in Prospect Park one evening last week, and from the expression of the masculine representatives's face, it was evident that he was "a goner"—drifted, as it were, over the great psychological Ningara of affection, and was even then being dizzity whirled about in the frothy whirlpool of sentiment. The swimming wans had no charm for him; the eagles were as nothing; and be did not even notice the big white bear.
"Oh, do be mine," he said, attempting to draw her a little nearer his end of the

She made herself rigid and heaved a sigh.
"I'll be a good man and give up all my bad nabits, he urged.

No reply. "I'll never drink another drop," he Still unrelenting sat the object of his

doration. "And give up chewing-" No response.
"And smoking-"

Cold as ever. "And join the church—" "And join the entren—"
She only shook her head.
"And give you a diamond engagement ring," he added, in desperation.
Then the maiden lifted her drooping eyes to his, and leaning her frizzes on his shoulder, tremblingly murmured into his raylshed ear.

his ravished ear:
"Oh, Edward, you—you are so good!" And there they sat, and sat, until the soft arms of night—that dusky nurse of the world—had folded them from eight, pondering, planning, thinking—she the diamond ring, and he of how earth he was to get it.

How Exasperating.

A Walnut Hiller says he accidentally offended his wife recently. When he sat down to supper he noticed that she looked weary, and he asked what she had been doing. She said she should think he could see. He said he couldn't, She said look at this room. He said he couldn't see as the room looked any different than usual. Then the wife broke out in tears and went away from the taout in tears and went away from the ta-ble with her face buried in her apron. The truth is that room had been thor-oughly cleaned that afternoon, the car-pet taken up, shaken and put down again; all the paint washed, and all that, and that stupid man couldn't see the least change. What is the use of a woout in tears and went away from the ta-ble with her face buried in her apron. The truth is that room had been thor-oughly cleaned that afternoon, the car-pet taken up, shaken and put down again; all, the paint washed, and all that, and that stupid man couldn't see the least change. What is the use of a wo-man working herself to death, anyhow?

ington big with a report. This Commission had as much as this; they stopped two days, to be sure, but declined even to take a hack ride to see Mueller's stone yard, to examine the found multiple stopped two days, to be sure, but declined even to take a hack ride to see Mueller's stone yard, to examine the found in Chicago, for it is naid that a few of the eccentric substance have been shocked by the inno-place than they found in Chicago, for it is naid that they refuse to take on pieces of stone with the affact of the second to the see.

The London Times publishes daily a small map of the weather report, "overcast," "overcast," "overcast, "overcast, and driven their piles hard enough, near the great clustom-house, they would probably have returned and reported a softer place than they found in Chicago, for it is said that a few of the eccentric substance of the second tree o

UNGATHERED LOVE.

When the autumn winds go wailing
Through branches yellow and brown,
When the gray sad light is failing,
And the day is going down—
I hear the desolate evening sing
Of a love that oloomed in the carly spring,
And which no heart had for gathering.

I and my lover we dwell apart,
We twain may never be one—
We shall never stand heart to heart,
Then what can be said or done,
When winds, and waters, and song-birds sing
Of a love that bloomed in the early spring,
And which no heart had for gathering?

When day is over and night descends,
And dark mists circle and rise,
I fall asleep, and simmer betriends,
For I dream of April skies.
But I wake to hear the slience sing
Of a love that bloomed in the early spring,
And which no heart had for gathering.

When the dawn comes in with wind and rain, And nirds awake in the caves, And rain-drops smite the window pane, And drench the eddying leaves— I hear the voice of the daybreak sing Of a love that bloomed in the early spring, And which no heart had for gathering.

A GREAT ACTRESS. The Story of the Life of Mrs. Buff.

The Story of the Life of Mrs. Bull.

The recently-discovered death of Mrs.
Dunn—once the pride and glory of the
Boston stage—(around which event a
strange, mysterious silence has been for
many years enshrouded) has awakened
among her former friends a long train of
recollections connected with her personal and professional career, some of
which can search fail to prove of in-

which can scarcely fail to prove of in-terest to the theatrical reader of the

present day.

Born in London (instead of Dublin, as has been generally stated), Mary Ann Dyke was the eldest of three sisters, who have become noted either by their own genius and virtues or by their marita connection. They were educated at Paris for the stage, under the super-vision of their mother, and, about the year 1808, were first brought out as dancers at the Dublin Theater. Mary, at the age of fifteen, having won the heart, rather capriciously refused the hand of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet

quatrain: Mary, I believed thee true,
And I was blest in so believing;
But now I mourn that e'er I knew
A girl so fair and so deceiving!

and caused the production of the cele-brated song beginning with the annexed

The grief of the National Anacreo bough no doubt at the time deep and sincere, fortunately was soon alleviated by the discovery that equal charms were enshrined in the person of the second sister, Elizabeth, to whom his overtures proved more acceptable, and to whom he addressed the beautiful song, beginning:

Fly from the world, O, Bessy, to me,
Thou wilt never find any sincerer;
P.I give up the world, O, Bessy, for thee,
I can never meet any that's dearer.
Then tell me no more with a tear and a sigh.
That our loves will be censured by many;
All, all have their foilies, and who will den
That ours is the sweetest of any?

They were married in 1811, and their wer, Dickens and other literary celebri ies, proved one of unalloyed and ever increasing happiness.

Anne Dyke, the youngest of the sis-ters, married William Murray, for thirty years manager of the Theater Royal, Edinburgh.
The cause of Mary Dyke's rejection of

Moore was soon discovered in an at-tachment she had formed for John R. Duft, a young actor on the Dublin stage.
They were married in 1810, before sue had completed her sixteenun year, and soon atter embarked for America.

Her unlooked for merit in a line of

characters in domestic drama, which Miss Kelly had rendered peculiarly her own in England, and the consummate skill with which she supported Cooper, Wallack and other eminent stars, caused her to rise higher and higher in the estates of the anglings, until her graying. teem of the audience, until her crowning triumph arrived during the engagement of the elder Kean, in February, 1821, when on several occasions she fairly divided the honors of the evening with him. Annoyed by so unusual a circumstance, Mr. Kean took occasion to request her to repress the force and intensity of her personation, as he merely desired his efforts seconded, not riveled. desired his efforts seconded, not rivaled. Thenceforward Mrs. Duff was the ac-knowledged head and front other pro-Ulysses Algernon Sartoris, and that he will soon be taken to England with his father and mother.—Saratoga Letter.

knowledged nead and letter services were eagerly fession, and her services were eagerly sought for in every prominent theater.

Every so-called criticism on Her actions of the services were eagerly sought for in every prominent theater.

ing was now in fact a eulogy. One speaks of her Hermione as a "gem of true art, seen but once in a century. Another says, "Great as was the actin of Conway, a greater than Conway was there, for Mrs. Duff was unquestionably the presiding spirit of the scene;" a third remarks, "Mrs. Duff pours out one unceasing blaze of excellence during the whole time she occupies the stage; a tourth speaks of the sobs and caused by her impersonation of Jane Shore, and advises all those who can not rely on the strength of their nerves to refrain from witnessing her perform ance of Belvidera, or Imogene; and Hor-ace Greety, who saw her Lady Macbeth in 1832, smid, just before his death, that the part had never since been so well played, not even by Fanny Kembie.

In the fall of 1827, Mrs. Duff played In the fail of 1827, Mrs. Duff played farewell engagements preparatory to a trip to England, and in the spring of 1828 appeared at Drury Lane as Adelgitha and Isabella, assisted by Macready, Wallack, J. Cooper, Charles Kean and Miss Foote. Although the Elder Booth had at this time proclaimed her not only the best actress in America, but in the world-and although these were familiar. world—and although these were familiar curacters in which she was unrivaled here, the prejudice against everything tans. Atlautic was then so great that she was very coolly received by the audience, although the Press acknowledged that she possessed merit. Not caring to labor for a position which her genius should at ouce have commanded, she soon returned with undiminished pow-ers to the land of her adoption where a hearty welcome awaited her.

During that year, Mrs. Duff experi-enced the loss of her husband, and in 1832 the appearance of Fanay Kemble, with her youth and acknowledged britliancy, caused a decline in her attrac-

Oppressed with grief at her widow-hood, and overwhelmed with the care and support of a numerous family, he condition bordered on insanity; and in the spring of 1823, while performing in New York, she received an abrupt offer of marriage from Charles Young, an actor once well known in Boston, and accepting it without hesitation, the pair cepting it without hesitation, the pair immediately wended their way first to a Protestant and then to a Catholic clerhim to enter hers.

terized her earlier efforts. She here bade farewell to the protession, having reached her fortieth year, and, won by the promise of affluence and comfort in her retirement, accepted the hand of Mr. Seaver, whom she accompanied to New Orleans, where for many years her home was found. Here, without the duties of the stage to interest or occupy her thoughts, a devotion to religious pursuits became the main object of her

file.

Abjuring the Catholic faith, in which she had been educated, and to which she had hitherto been ardently attached, she entered, with a meek and lowly spirit, the humble communion of the Methodist Churah. She soon became noted for her deeds of charity and mercy, for her loving, gentle spirit, which, indeed, she had always displayed during the proudest periods of her theatrical career; for her persuasive entreaties to the sluning, her eloquent exhortations to the repentant, and her kindly ministrations to the sick eloquent exhortations to the repentant, and her kindly ministrations to the sick and suffering. Her voluntary services to those dying of cholera on board a vessel bound to New Orleans, whereon she was a passenger, are gratefully recorded in the papers of the day, which pronounced her name as rendered more truly illustrious by those deeds than by the highest honors she had ever achieved on the mimic stage.

highest honors she had ever achieved on the mimic stage.

In 1854 they departed from the city where the changed actress had enjoyed such deep religious happiness, ostensibly for Texas.

And here comes the shadow over her movements, which, to the public eye, has never been removed. Years passed by, and inquiries began to be made as to what had become of Mrs. Duff. Her children, who were asked, could not tell; children, who were asked, could not tell; members of old-time theatrical families members of old-time theatrical families—her former associates—were applied to in vain. Finally, a few months ago, by the persevering efforts of several old admirers, it was discovered that, instead of visiting Texas, Mrs. Duff, unaccompanied by her husband, had reached the residence of a widowed daughter in New York, where, after long entering from an inward cancer, she suffering from an inward cancer, sh was seized with a hemorrhage which resulted in her death on the 5th of September, 1857, in the sixty-third year of her

age.
These circumstances might cause no special remark, but the silence that rested for seventeen years on the grave of so distinguished an actress—unbroken even to the ears of living children and grandchildren—is probably the most remarkable event in American dramatical dramatics. matic history. Mr. Seaver was not with her at the time of her decease, but he is known to have died within the following

In the same nameless, flower-covered grave in Greenwood Cemetery lie the remains of the daughter in whose house she died, and who did not long survive her; and few would imagine, as they pass the spot, that the grandest and greatest actress of her day was sleeping beneath that lowly stone, bearing the simple inscription, "Mother and Grand-The cause of the silence and secresy observed at her decease we leave for others to determine.

MEDICAL.



The above out represents the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, former Attorney General of the United States, as seen when attacked with STRANGULATED RUPTURE.

Mr. Dickinson suffered intensely, notwith-

Mr. Dickinson suffered intensely, notwith-standing he had the best surgical aid. Every-thing was done that science could suggest, and as the last remedy the knife used, and yet he died in great anguish on the third aby. This is a fearful warning to those who are ruptured.

RUPTURE---HOW CURED. MR. GEORGE E. EARINGS, OF PHILADELPHIA WRITES THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING PAR-

TICULARS:

WAITER THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING FARTIQULARS:

To the Editer of the New York Sun:
Sin—For several years I was afflicted with
rapture and suffered from the use of trusses.
Casually noticing in your paper a recommendation of Dr. Sherman of your city, and about
the same time meeting Mr. J. W. Ayres, of
Camden, N. J., who informed that he had been
a victim to rupture and was cured by Dr. Sherman's treatment, I felt animated and went
straightway to New York, consulted Dr. Sherman, and find him adapt his remedies to my
case. It was to me a happy occurrence, and I
shall ever feel grateful to you and Mr. Ayres
for having directed my attention to Dr. Sherman, as well as to min for the safe and comfortable manner in which he treated my case.
My mind was greatly oppressed, and my future
was shadowed, as I was trying various trusses
for help with no other result than vexation and
inters. But now heins a sound syain, and realfor help with no other result than vexation an injury. But now being sound again, an i real izing its felicity, I feel it my imperative dut to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Sherman' remedies, and to recommend the ruptured to go him with the fullest confidence of being ben selfed.

GEO. E. EAKINGS, 1,231 Palmer st. Philadelphia, March 24, 1575.

We cheerfully publish the foregoing communication, believing it may result in benefit to some one. Mr. Eakings is a subscriber to THE SUN and a reliable geutleman. His statement will doubtless reach many sufferers who will, with our vouching for its truthulness, have cause to feel as grateful toward him as he now feels toward Dr. Sherman. The foregoing remarks from the New York Sun must be cheering to those who are rup-

The cure is effected by Dr. SHERMAN'S The cure is effected by Dr. SHERMAN'S method without any operation, simply by external local applications, both mechanical and medicinal, made daily by the patient, who, while under treatment, can perform any kind of labor, or take the most active exercise with perfect security from dangers or inflamed and strangulated rupture, without the suffering and injury caused by the use of trusses, and without interfering with the progress of cure.

Dr. She man's office, Park Row, corner Ann street, kew York City. Consultation free. Terms moderate. Persons from the country can receive treatment and return for home same day. Descriptive book mailed for 10 cents.

[au3-d&w-tf.]

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Louisville (ex Sun). 2:50P.M. 19:50P.M. 7:55P.M.
Louisville (daily)... 7:50P.M. 156A.M. 11:50P.M.

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ORIO AND MISSISSIPPI. ORIO AND MIRSISSIPPI.

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Louisville Ex daily 7:35P.M. 8:10A.M. 12:45A.M.

Osgood Ac. 5:15P.M. 8:10A.M. 12:45A.M.

Osgood Ac. 5:15P.M. 8:10A.M. 12:45A.M.

Only 8:30A.M. 6:15P.M. 8:45A.M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON. CINGINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON.

Depot—Fifth and Hossily. Ti ne—7 misutes fa
Dayton Ex. daily 9:4-A.m. 5:509.m. 11:55A.

Dayton Ex. daily 9:4-A.m. 5:509.m. 11:55A.

Toledo Ex. daily 9:509.m. 5:39A.m. 12:455A.

Toledo Ex. daily 9:509.m. 5:39A.m. 12:455A.

Toledo Ex. daily 9:509.m. 5:39A.m. 6:35P.m. 11:35P.

Indianapolis Ac. 7:39A.m. 12:35P.m. 6:35P.

Indianapolis Ac. 7:39P.m. 12:35P.m. 6:35P.

Indianapolis Ac. 7:39P.m. 12:35P.m. 7:40P.

Connersville Ac. 4:39P.m. 9:40A.m. 7:40P.

Chicago Ex. 7:30A.m. 9:40A.m. 7:40P.

Chicago Ex. 7:30A.m. 9:40A.m. 7:40P.

Hamilton Ac. 9:35P.m. 9:40A.m. 7:40P.

Hamilton Ac. 9:35P.m. 9:40A.m. 7:40P.

Hamilton Ac. 1:30P.m. 8:55A.m. 7:40P.

Hamilton Ac. 1:30P.m. 8:55A.m. 7:40P.

Hamilton Ac. 1:30P.m. 6:35P.m. 12:35A.

Hamilton Ac. 1:30P.m. 6:35P.m. 12:35A.

Hamilton Ac. 1:30P.m. 6:35P.m. 12:35A.

CINCINNATI. HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIE CINCINNATL HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS.

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast, indianapolis Ac. 7.200 m. 10 230 p.m. 12:55 p.m. indianapolis Ac. 1:10 p.m. 12:300 m. 6:914.3 indianapolis (ex Sat.) 7:50 p.m. 12:300 m. 6:914.3 indianapolis (ex Sat.) 7:50 p.m. 12:35 Depot, Fi7th and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast.
Chicago Ex 7 :30 a. M. 9:35 p. M. 8:40 p. M.
Richmond Ac . 9:30 p. M. 12:55 p. M. 7:40 p. M.
Chicago Ex daily . . 7:00 p. M. 8:55 a. M. 7:40 a. M.

GRAND BAPIDS AND INDIANA. Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast. Grand Rapids Ac. 129A.M. 9:35P.M. 9:35P.M. Grand Rapids ex Sat. 7:30P.M. 8:35A.M. 10:30A.M.

DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Boston Ex. 7.90A.M. 5.90P.M. 4.50P.M.
Cleveland Ex. 10.50A.M. 9.50P.M. 4.50P.M.
New York Ex daily 9.50P.M. 5.15A.M. 7.90A.M.
Springfield Ac. 8.50A.M. 3.50P.M. 11.40A.M.
Springfield Ac. 8.55A.M. 7.50P.M. 7.50P.M. 6.55P.M.
Layton Ac. 5.50P.M. 7.55A.M. 7.50P.M.
Sharon Ac. 6.40P.M. 6.35A.M. 7.30P.M. DATTOR SHORT-LINE AND COLUMBUS.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Solumbus Ex. 7:90A.M. 8:30P.M. 11:35A.M.

Solumbus Ex. 10:50A.M. 8:50P.M. 3:55P.M.

Solumbus Ac. 3:45P.M. 9:20P.M. 10:40P.M. CINCINNATI AND SANDUSET.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFATETTE.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. City time.

Indianapolis wall 130A.M.
Lafayette Mail 730A.M.
Lafayette Mail 730A.M.
Chicago Ex 736A.M.
St. Louis Mail 745A.M.
Evansville Mail 745A.M.
Carlo Mail 745A.M.
Carlo Mail 745A.M.
Martinsville Ac 210P.M.
Indianapolis Ex 210P.M.
Lafayette Ex 210P.M.
Lafayette Ex 210P.M.
Quincy Ex 210P.M.
Lafayette Ex 210P.M.
Lafayette F.L., daily 750P.M.
Lafayette F.L., daily 750P.M.
St. Louis F.L., daily 750P.M.
Guincy Fast Line, 750P.M.
Ramasa Gity F.L., 750P.M.
Greensburg Ac 230P.M.
Cawrenceburg Ac 250P.M.
Valley Junction 1050P.M.
Valley Junction 1050P.M.
Lawrenceburg Ac 250A.M.
P. 250A.M.
P. 250A.M. 250A.M. 250A.M.
P. 250A.M. 250A.

Depot. Pearl and Plum. City time

RENTUCKY CENTRAL. pot 8th and Washington, Covington, Cololasville Ex. 7:00A.M. 6:59r.M. 11:50A.M. cholasville Ac. 2:50r.M. 11:50A.M. cholasville Mix'd. 7:59r.M. 4:50A.M. lmouth Ac. 4:50P.M. 9:00A.M. LITTLE MIAMI, PAN-HANDLE BAST.

Depot, Front and Kitgour. Time, 7 minues fast, New York Ex. 120p.M. 250p M. 10:29A.M. New York Ex. 120p.M. 650p.M. 643p.M. New York Ex. daily 7:05p.M. 650p.M. 951p.M. Zanesville Ac. 10:90A.M. 550p.M. 951p.M. Springfield Ac. 4:0p.M. 10:13A.M. 8:00p.M. Springfield Ac. 4:0p.M. 10:13A.M. 8:00p.M. Tie 7:5 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Trains connect for Tellow Springs and Springfield. The Charch train eaves Loveland Sandays at 2 A. M., and returning eaves Unchandl at 2 P. M.

CINEINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY. Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 7 minutes fast Zanesville Ex......10:00A. M. 3:40P.M. 5:50P.M Circleville Ac.......4:10P.M. 10:15A.M. 9:80P.M COLUMBUS, MT. YERNON AND CLEYELAND. Depot, Front and Kilkour. Time 7 minutes fast. Seveland Ex. 7:45A.M. 6:50P.M. 7:35P.M. CHESAPEARE AND OHIO.

Boat, fact of Broadway, to Huntington, City Time Bichmond Ex 4:30P.M. 6:30A.M. 4:30 P.M.

THE SUN.

DAILY & WEEKLY for 1876

THE APPROACH OF THE PRESIDENTIAL election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sore, but will print nothing to offend the most sornymous and delicute taste. It will always contain the most interesting Mend the most scrupulous and delicate taste, it will always contain the most interesting tortes and romances of the day, carefully accepted and legisly printed.

The Agricultural department is a prominent eature in the WEERLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the armer.

feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to mo pasty and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty six columns. A sthis barely pages had expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who make special efforts to extend its circuitation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents, the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid for one year.

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